Honors Latin V

**Due Dates**

1. Read DBG 5.42-5.45 by Thursday, 4/13 (Gamma)/Friday, 4/14 (Eta)
2. Be prepared for a short reading quiz on 5.42-5.45 (plot and grammar) the second half of class on Thursday, 4/13 (Gamma)/Friday, 4/14 (Eta)
3. Write the essay by Tuesday, 4/18

**Mr. Martin’s suggested game plan:**

**Monday** – Class: read 5.42, Outside of class: read first half of 5.43

**Tuesday** – Class: check first half of 5.43, read second half 5.43, Outside of class: Read first half of 5.44

**Wednesday** – Class: Check first half of 5.44, finish second half of 5.44, Outside of class: Read 5.45

**Thursday**- Class: Check 5.45, review texts, begin outline, Outside of class: Write/type outline

**Translations for 5.42-5.45**

5.42

Having been driven back from this hope the Nervi surround their camp with a rampart of 9 feet and a ditch of 15 feet. They had learned these things from us also by the experience of previous years and they were being taught by those whom they secretly had (as) captives from the army; but with no abundance of tools which were suitable to this use, they cut around the turf with their swords, they were seen to remove the earth with their hands and their cloaks. Certainly out of which matter the number of men was able to be learned: for in less than three hours they made a defense of 3 miles in circumference: and on the remaining days they began to prepare and make the siege towers (turrets) to the height of the wall, wall hooks and tortoises, which the captives had likewise taught.

5.43

On the seventh day of the attack, when a greatest wind had risen up, they began to throw flaming acorn bullets (made) out of softened clay by slings and heated darts into houses, which had been covered according to the Gallic custom with straw. These quickly grasp fire and the winds by their magnitude scattered (the fire) into each place of the camp. The enemies with a greatest shout, as if victory had already been given birth to and confirmed, they began to drive the towers and the tortoises (to the wall) and to ascend the rampart with ladders.

But there was such great virtue of the soldiers and that presence of spirit that, although they were burned everywhere by flame and pressed by the great multitude of spears and they understood that all their own baggage and all their fortunes were burning, not only did no one climb down from the rampart for the purpose of departing, but nearly not even anyone looked back, and then all fought most fiercely and most bravely.

This day to our (men) was by far the most grave, but nevertheless it had this outcome, that on that day the greatest number of enemies were wounded and were killed, that they had crowded themselves under that very rampart and the last did not give regress to the first. Even when the flame had left off a little and with a tower having been pushed forward in a certain place and touching the wall, the centurions of the third cohort receded from the place in which they were standing and they moved all their (men) back; with gesture and voices they began to call the enemy, if they should wish to enter; of which no one dared to advance. Then out of each part they were forced away with hurled stones, and the tower was burned.

5.44

There were in that legion bravest men, centurions, who were approaching the first ranks, T. Pullo and L. Vorenus. These had perpetual controversies among themselves, who should be preferred, and they strove in all years about the highest places in rivalries. Out of these Pullo, when he was fighting most fiercely to the fortifications, “Why do you doubt, Vorenus? Or what place do you look for praise of your virtue? This day will judge about our controversies.” When he had said these things, he proceeds out of the fortifications, which part of the enemies appeared to be most crowded he breaks in. Nor indeed is Vorenus able to contain himself on the rampart, but, heaving feared the opinion of all, he follows. Then with a small space left behind, Pullo throws his spear into the enemies and pierces one running out of the multitude; with which one having been struck and knocked unconscious, they cover this man with their spears, all together they hurl their spears into the enemy and they do not give the opportunity of regressing.

The shield of Pullo is pierced and the javelin is stuck in his sword belt. This mishap knocked aside his sword belt and it delays the right hand to the one trying to lead out his sword (i.e. the mishap delays Pullo’s hand as he is trying to draw his sword), and the enemies surround him impeded. (His) enemy, Vorenus, helps him (lit. “that man”) and aids the one working. To this man from Pullo the whole multitude turns themselves immediately; they judge that man (Pullo) was killed by the javelin. In close quarters Vorenus carries on the matter with his sword and with one having been killed he drives the remaining a little (back); then desirous he pursues, having fallen, he falls into a lower place. To this surrounded man Pullo brings help, and both safe retreat into the fortifications with several having been killed, with greatest praise. Thus fortune dealt with each in struggle and contest, so that one was to the help and safety to the other (less literally of the other), and it was not able to be judged which man appeared to be preferred to the other in virtue.

5.45

How much more severe and more harsh was the attack day by day, and greatly because, with a great part of the soldiers having been worn down by wounds, the matter had arrived to the scarcity of defenders, by so much letters and messengers were being send to Caesar more frequent; of which par having been seized in the sight of our soldiers were being killed with torture. There was one Nervi inside the camp, named Verticus, born in an honored place, who from the beginning of the siege had fled to Cicero for refuge and had shown his own pledge to him. This man (Cicero) persuades the servant by hope of liberty and by great rewards so that he brings letters to Caesar. He brings these letters tied to the inside in his spear and having moved along a Gaul among Gauls without any suspicion he arrived to Caesar. From him it is learned about the dangers of Cicero and of the legion.

Honors Latin V

Essay Prompt

Hostes maximo clamore sicuti parta iam atque explorata victoria turres testudinesque agere et scalis vallum ascendere coeperunt. At tanta militum virtus atque ea praesentia animi fuit, ut, cum undique flamma torrerentur maximaque telorum multitudine premerentur suaque omnia impedimenta atque omnes fortunas conflagrare intellegerent, non modo demigrandi causa de vallo decederet nemo, sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, ac tum omnes acerrime fortissimeque pugnarent. Hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit; sed tamen hunc habuit eventum, ut eo die maximus numerus hostium vulneraretur atque interficeretur, ut se sub ipso vallo constipaverant recessumque primis ultimi non dabant.

*De Bello Gallico* 5.43

Cum propter longitudinem agminis minus facile omnia per se obire et, quid quoque loco faciendum esset, providere possent, iusserunt pronuntiare, ut impedimenta relinquerent atque in orbem consisterent. Quod consilium etsi in eiusmodi casu reprehendendum non est, tamen incommode accidit: nam et nostris militibus spem minuit et hostes ad pugnam alacriores effecit, quod non sine summo timore et desperatione id factum videbatur. Praeterea accidit, quod fieri necesse erat, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, quae quisque eorum carissima haberet, ab impedimentis petere atque arripere properaret, clamore et fletu omnia complerentur.

*De Bello Gallico, 5.33*

Both passages describe Romans pressed by difficult situations. In a well-developed essay, analyze what Caesar’s descriptions of the Roman responses suggest about how he wants his soldiers to act in difficult situations.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN **THROUGHOUT** THE PASSAGES TO SUPPORT THE PONTS YOU MAKE IN YOUR ESSAY. Do NOT simply summarize what the passages say.

(When you are asked to refer specifically to the Latin, you must write out the Latin and/or cite line numbers AND you must translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.)